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The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN of the NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

How I Have Solved
the
Dress Problem

By

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Notes of the Week

Muhammadan Feminists

SINCE the entry of Turkey into the war, the women of Islam are moving forward to an active part in national affairs. Recently 300 women with men attended a great meeting in Sarajevo to discuss the food rations of working men and their families. This was the first time Muhammadan women had appeared in public in Bosnia. In the past they had not even visited public places of amusement.

The woman movement in the far east has been quickened through Moslem women of the better class becoming interested in French, English, American and German literature in 1910. It suffered a check because of the rigid laws of the Young Turk Party in regard to the violation of old customs, but was again awakened through the events of the war.

The *Christian Science Monitor* quotes from a Jugo-Slav newspaper regarding this awakening as follows:

"The women's movement is, of course, an inevitable movement amongst Muhammadans as amongst all other peoples, and those who can, to any extent, read the signs of the times are not inclined to underestimate the significance of such incidents as the meeting in Sarajevo, with its 300 Muhammadan women taking their place side by side with men in settling the affairs of their community, probably for the first time in history."

Women Can Enter Parliament

ALTHOUGH the candidacy of the first woman to enter the lists for Parliament in Great Britain ended in failure, Miss Nina Boyle accomplished her purpose by testing the right of a woman to stand for election to Parliament. Her nomination papers were accepted for scrutiny just as if she had been a male candidate; the returning officer told her he had instructions to admit her nomination paper provided it was properly signed. It was invalidated by the signature of a stranger, but Miss Boyle says she would have withdrawn in any case, her purpose being to test the possibility of women qualifying for Parliament.

Hungarian Parliament Defeats Suffrage

WOMAN suffrage has been rejected in Hungary, according to Budapest telegrams printed in German newspapers, says a dispatch from Amsterdam. When the proposal came before the finance committee of the Hungarian Parliament it was defeated by a vote of eleven to nine. Count Stephen Tisza, formerly Hungarian premier, was opposed to the measure, although several of his supporters voted in favor of it.

The amazing thing is that our United States Senators choose to stand beside the Central Powers in denying representation for women.

American Women Register as Aliens

BEFORE June 25, under regulations isued by the Department of Justice, German women over fourteen years of age are required to register as enemy aliens. The finger prints will be taken by the police department.

It is estimated that 400,000 women are affected by this ruling. Among them are a considerable number of American women married to unnaturalized Germans. Under this act they cannot move from place to place without the approval of the government and must give full information concerning their families.

Only the bill introduced by Jeannette Rankin changing the status of American women married to foreigners can correct this ruling that puts hundreds of loyal American women under suspicion. The fact is an example of the discrimination American women debarred of political power will continue to be subjected to—until the federal suffrage amendment becomes a part of the Constitution.

Woman Colonel Invades Washington

HAVING barely escaped with her life, according to her own story, Maria Leonticvna Botchkarova, colonel and organizer of Russia's Battalion of Death, is now on a tour of the United States. She landed at a Pacific port May 12, after an adventurous trip across the Pacific and visited this week Washington.

On her arrival in this country, Mme. Botchkarova told of the hardships incident to her escape. As the organizer and commander of the famous woman's battalion formed to support the Kerensky government her life was sought by many paid assassins on the overthrow of Kerensky, she says. She escaped death by a hair breadth a number of times on her flight out of Russia, she claims.

Madame Botchkarova, who upset anti-suffragists of the Root school whose theory that women should not vote because they could not bear arms, says she has come to America for aid for Russia.

Italian Women inth e War

THE remark of Count V. Macchi de Cellere in an address before an American patriotic organization concerning the devotion and patience of the women of Italy applies to the women of this country:

"Our women in Italy, though not politically organized or prepared for service, had within their hearts and minds the heredity tradition of the struggle for liberty and nationality and have stepped forward, falling into line with marvelous efficiency and unanimity, backing the men in the army from royal palace to peasant's home, from hospital to munition plant. They have undertaken the task of looking after the soldiers' families, as well as reconstructing and refitting for useful lives the disabled men, of giving hands to the fields as well as to the factory."

Practically every woman in Italy from sixteen to sixty is a volunteer war worker, says the count. The Count is silent on the growing agitation for political representation on the part of women in Italy, an agitation that may bear fruit before the tardy Senate of the United States enfranchises the women of this nation.

Women Vote in Arkansas

LAST week the women of Arkansas voted for the first time in the Democratic primaries when the Democratic Party voted to select a nominee for the United States Senate, for governor of Arkansas, for members of the House of Representatives and for state and county offices. The fact that the race between Senator Joseph T. Robinson opposed by ex-Congressman Stephen Brunidge was decided by the votes of women, added to the interest in this election. Senator Robinson, who has supported the federal suffrage amendment now pending in the Senate, was re-elected by a majority of 40,000.

It is estimated that thirty thousand women voted in the Arkansas primaries.

Feminists Awake in the Argentine Republic

ACCORDING to the *Christian Science Monitor* a marked change is coming to the Latin-American women of the Argentine Republic, who are beginning to feel the sweep of the world ch. ges that are pushing women into broader spheres:

"Argentine women already have won their right to all the professions, including engineering and the law, two special fields that the men of Argentina had hitherto regarded as sacred to themselves, and as for their entry into the world of commerce, this is apparent to anyone who walks through the streets of Buenos Aires between 8 and 9 in the morning.

"Ten or fifteen years ago women never went on the streets unless accompanied by a man member of the family, and where even yet the tendency is for all women to remain behind the drawn blinds of their homes during the day, to emerge at night only for the opera or a society event.

"There has been a decided increase in the number of women writers who are guiding the thought of the Argentine women in the social evolution which is now going on. Women are showing an active interest in legislation in general, which indicates that it will be only a matter of time until they demand a voice in the government of their country."

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

American Justice

North, East, South and West Demand Amendment

By Julia Emory

Left to Right—Miss Julia Emory, Miss Allyn Stinchcomb, Mrs. Cora Koch, Miss Grace Needham, Mrs. Austin Kautz, Mrs. A. E. Calvin, Miss Florence Youmans, Miss Josephine Gulledge, Mrs. A. G. Kellam

AN interested and interesting group of women flitted from one government building to another last week calling on all the Cabinet Officials on behalf of suffrage. They were women from ten different states who were congregated in Washington, and, having met together at the Woman's Party headquarters, had discussed with each other the intense feeling of dissatisfaction among the women of their states at the intolerable delay of the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and their attitude of impatience toward the Democratic Administration which was responsible for the failure to bring the amendment to a vote on the tenth of May. Thus originated the determination to lay before the Administration the restlessness of the women of the North, and East and South and West—for all four points of the compass were represented in the group. There were Miss Florence Youmans, of Minnesota; Miss Fannie Wolfson, of Louisiana; Mrs. M. Maxwell Reed, of Rhode Island; Mrs. A. E. Calvin, of Texas; Mrs. Arthur A. Kellam, of New Mexico; Mrs. Austin Kautz, of New Hampshire; Miss Allyn Stinchcomb, of Michigan; Miss Josephine Gulledge, of Mississippi; Mrs. Stanley J. Richter, of New York; Miss Julia Emory, of Maryland; and Mrs. Cora Koch, of Massachusetts.

Some of the interviews were particularly interesting. For instance, one with Secretary Lansing. Mr. Lansing for the first time made a statement showing a favorable attitude toward the suffrage amendment when he declared to these women that he was backing the President in all his policies.

Postmaster General Burleson made his interview extremely interesting by quoting some of his conversations with the President on the subject. He said that within the last two weeks the President had come to him and said, "Burleson, this must go through and I want your help; and he replied to the President, "I feel that it should come by the states." The President answered, "Burleson, I think you're wrong about that, it should come nationally." And again the President came to him and said, "Burleson, I want your help on this," and he answered, "Mr. President, I cannot help you, but since you want it and are working for it, I will promise to do nothing to oppose it."

We asked the postmaster if he would take a message to the President from us at the Cabinet meeting the next afternoon and he said he would surely do so. We asked him to tell the President that women are growing very restless and impatient under what has become an intolerable delay in the passage of the amendment, that we had been told by Mrs. Bass, of the National Democratic Committee, that the vote in the Senate would take place between the 28th of May and the 1st of June, and that we were looking to the President and the Democratic Administration to supply the needed votes for its safe passage.

Secretary of War Baker said his views on the suffrage amendment were well known and that if it rested with him, the amendment would have been passed long ago. He said that he had time to attend only to matters relating to war, and our spokesman, Mrs. Kellam, of New Mexico, reminded him that this is a war measure of first importance, that women are certainly doing their part to win this war and that they want a share in the democracy we are fighting for and also a voice in the conduct of the war. The secretary spoke in the highest terms of the part women are taking in the world's work and we again insisted that such splendid action from women demanded a right, immediate and splendid backing from the Administration.

One of the most interesting of the interviews was that with Secretary of Labor Wilson, who made a little suffrage speech. Afterwards, when Mrs. Kellam asked him to make a statement for her to take back to the women of the West, he said, "Tell the women of the West and also the women of the South and tell the whole world that I say the amendment should pass now and that any influence I have, has been, and will be, used toward the passage of the amendment now!"

We thanked him and asked him to speak a word for us to the President at the Cabinet meeting. He said he would. We asked him to remind the President that on May 10 the Democrats had published to the world that they were responsible for keeping back this measure of democracy to half the people of the United States and that the only possible amends they could make was the early and safe passage of the amendment through the Senate. He, like Mr. Burleson, assured us that the President was doing all in his power toward putting the amendment through and that he felt we over-estimated the President's power when we said he could win us the necessary number of votes.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor
Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors
Miss Lavinia Dock — Mrs. Gilson Gardner — Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department
Business, Miss Betty Gram — *Mailing,* Miss Dorothy Bready
Circulation, Miss Therese Olzendam

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President Wilson Warns Himself

TWO significant events as seen through the eyes of suffragists happened this week in the national Capital: A group of women, representing the thousands of munition workers in this country who are risking life and health as surely as the men in the trenches to help win this war, called on President Wilson to briefly outline the feeling of the women of the dangerous war industries in regard to the long delay of the Government in regard to the federal suffrage amendment.

Second, the President in a noteworthy speech asked Congress to prolong its session to provide additional revenue for the winning of the war.

President Wilson refused to speak three minutes to the women munition makers of Delaware. He has received "Pershing's Veterans," the "Blue Devils" and a dozen other groups no more closely associated with the great international drama we are part of than these unprotected girls who make detonators.

"The work we are doing is hard and dangerous to life and health, handling TNT, the highest of all explosives. We want to be recognized by our country as much her citizens as her soldiers are," said these girls simply.

The President answered through his secretary that he was doing "all that he could with honor and propriety do in behalf of the suffrage amendment," and that they could enlighten him no further.

The munition workers are still waiting to correct the President's idea of "honor and propriety."

Meantime, the President warned himself when he spoke to Congress concerning the financing of the war. In this message, written in the beautiful and dramatic English, that the President is past master of, he states the case of the women of this nation:

"The people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win this war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it. *We need not be afraid to tax them, if we lay taxes justly.*"

He then warns himself and his tardy Senators:

"The elections are at hand, and we ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who delegated us to act for them in the weighty and anxious matters that crowd upon us in these days of critical choice and action. *But we dare not go to the elections until we have done our duty to the full. These are days when duty stands stark and naked, and even with closed eyes we know it is there.*"

The waiting munition workers need not remind President Wilson that the effective protest of the munition workers of Great Britain was a national factor in forcing suffrage action upon our ally. The President has adequately pointed out that he at least sees the handwriting on the wall. In another great phrase of his, he must now translate his words into action.

Demands of the South and West

Miss Sue White
State Secretary of Tennessee

Mr. Malone Speaks in Tennessee

DUDLEY Field Malone was the speaker this week in a stirring suffrage rally held at the Vendome Theater in Nashville, Tennessee. The meeting was arranged by the Tennessee branch, assisted by Miss Clara Louise Rowe. Miss Sue White, of Jackson, state secretary of the Tennessee Branch, came to Nashville to help make the meeting a success. Colonel Thomas W. Wrenne introduced Mr. Malone, who made a brilliant plea for suffrage as a measure of war-time justice, and also added an analysis of the present suffrage situation in Washington that needs, he pointed out, the active backing of the new and progressive South.

Discussing the work of women he said: "When men see the work that the women are doing all over the country in the Red Cross and liberty loan drives, in all war service organizations and the millions who are working in the munitions plants, they cannot longer deny women the right to vote and express their opinions on the policies of the country which demands of them service and sacrifice.

"The President, in emphatic language, has asked Congress to pass the federal suffrage amendment as a war measure, for the President knows that American women have won their right to the franchise."

He said the suffrage measure needed only three more votes to pass the Senate. "Senator McKellar is in favor of the amendment, but Senator Shields has not yet made up his mind. We need Senator Shields' vote and the public opinion of Tennessee to give political freedom to the women of America."

Among the prominent people who occupied boxes at the Vendome tonight were: Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Shropshire, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Timothy, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Treanor, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McCabe, Mrs. Bettie M. Donelson, Mrs. Prudence Simpson Dresser, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. Cleary, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Brugh, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Young, of Dixon Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hill, Mrs. James M. McCormick, Mrs. Jno. E. McCall, Mrs. Isaac Reese, Mrs. H. L. Dame, and Miss Sara Spence. The Misses Agnes Kuhn, Mary Lee Crockett, Elizabeth Culbert, Barbara Kuhn, Frances Cornelius, Anna May Underwood, Jane Culbert, Jimmie Higgins, Nancy Smith, Clara Gilliland, Bessie Barksdale, Agnes Smith, Mary Kuhn, Elizabeth Gilliland, acted as ushers.

National Headquarters Meeting

TWO speakers of unusual power and dramatic interest will speak at the National headquarters in Washington on the need for the national enfranchisement of women to two classes of women in this country: Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin will speak on the Indian woman of today, and Mr. Robert Bruere, Chief of the Bureau of Industrial Research and Publicity in Washington, will deal with the woman in industry in relation to the franchise.

Mrs. Bonnin, who is a full blooded Sioux Indian (her name in her native language is Zitkala-Sa, meaning "Red Wing") is the Secretary of the Society of American Indians; a gifted speaker, she is devoting her life to the welfare of her own people. She will wear the costume of her tribe when she speaks. Mrs. Bonnin feels keenly the change that the great war is making for the Indian woman in this country as well as American women. She will deal with the present situation of her own race in relation to freedom.

The June 3 meeting is the third of a series which will be held at the national headquarters during the summer months. Miss Bessie Beatty, a newspaper writer who has just returned from Russia, last Monday spoke of the present situation in Russia in regard to women, the release of notable Russian women convicts from Siberia, and the part these women leaders are playing in relation to the building of the new Russia. The young munition makers who are at present in the Capital waiting for an audience with the President also told of the demand of women in the dangerous war industries for the franchise.

Idaho Protests

IN speaking of the urgent demand of the men and women of Idaho that Senator Borah express the sentiment of his own state and stand squarely behind the suffrage amendment, Miss Margaret Whittemore writes: "All of these men and women are truly concerned over Senator Borah's attitude. They are all earnest, sorrowful, and puzzled. His southern or states' right attitude, they say, in no way touches Idaho and is not acceptable as an excuse for his present stand. The protests of Idaho men all have the personal touch; they report personal conversations with the Senator. 'I wonder why he refuses to vote for suffrage. There is an overwhelming desire for it in Idaho. What can his real reason be?' That is what man after man asks. The people here seem very fond of Senator Borah—and for this reason they are the more grieved. They are also equally determined that he shall know the sentiment of his own constituents."

Among the men who have protested to Senator Borah are C. C. Cavanagh, an attorney; S. D. Taylor, Republican state campaign manager; W. G. Sholtz, head of the Non-Partisan League, representing more than 20,000 members; W. W. Deal, master of the State Grance; O. M. Tronaas, President of the State Federation of Agriculture, and Heber Q. Hale, president of the Mormon Church of Idaho.

A committee of Republican women appointed at a conference of suffrage workers of the Woman's Party held on Saturday, was presented to Chairman Taylor of the Republican state central committee last week by Mrs. McFadden, who presided at the conference which created the committee.

The committee formally presented a resolution asking that the Republican state central committee follow the recent initiative of the national Republican executive committee and indorse the federal suffrage amendment and also request Senator Borah to vote for the amendment in the Senate.

Mr. Taylor expressed his hearty personal approval of the measure and said: "Not for himself, but for the good of the party and because it is right I want Senator Borah to support this measure. All of Idaho is agreed on its merits."

The committee consisted of Mrs. C. A. McDougal, Mrs. Minnie Priest Dunton, Mrs. Addie Moore, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Anna M. Moody, Miss Dorothy Beggs, Mrs. A. V. Scott of Idaho Falls and Mrs. L. B. Green of Mountain Home; Miss Margaret Whittemore of Washington, D. C., was also present.

A conference for the purpose of devising further methods of approaching Senator W. E. Borah relative to his vote on the national federal amendment which is now before the Senate, has been called by Miss Margaret Whittemore of Washington, D. C., in the blue room of the Owyhee Saturday at 3 o'clock.

"President Wilson, in giving his support to the national suffrage amendment, as a war measure, on January 9 said that the passage of the amendment is imperative to the welfare of our international policy, in harmony with our allies.

"We must secure action now, or the struggle will have to be undertaken over again in the next newly elected congress."

Munition Workers Wait for Audience with the President

By Eleanor Taylor

"We are only a few of the thousands of American women who are forming a growing part of the army at home. The work we are doing is hard and dangerous to life and health, making detonators, handling TNT, the highest of all explosives. We want to be recognized by our country as much her citizens as our soldiers are."

Appeal of the Munition Workers.

"The President asks me to say that nothing that you or your associates could say could possibly increase his very deep interest in this matter, and that he is doing everything that he could with honor and propriety do in behalf of the (suffrage) amendment."

Reply (through Secretary Tumulty) of the President of the United States.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, Munition Worker

"PERSHING'S Veterans" have come to Washington and gone. The "blue devils" of France have left their picturesque trail across the city and are now away. Our latest visitors are workers from the "American trenches"—or in plainer terms the Bethlehem Steel Plant at Newcastle, Delaware—whose work is no less serious and almost as dangerous as that of the soldiers in the trenches abroad.

"We know," says Mrs. Isabel C. Aniba, one of the women, "that when we go to work at a munition plant, we are risking our health and our lives. The first Americans killed after we went into the war were killed in munition factories. Even if accidents don't happen, we often get such diseases as powder poison due to the powder with which we work. We lose weight and become more liable to sickness. It is a work which gets you very soon. We women don't stand up under it very long."

The work in which they are engaged has another unusual effect on the women. Their skin turns yellow and their hair, unless it is very dark, becomes a bright orange. They do not need the arm bands bearing the words "munition maker" which they wear in Washington, in order to distinguish them from ordinary people.

MRS. Aniba and her companions believe that the danger they are incurring and the work that they are doing for their country entitles them to the same recognition from their government given to men. They have followed closely the course of the suffrage amendment in Congress and after noticing the continued delay of the measure in the Senate, they decided to come to Washington to ask the President himself to help the women of the country immediately to gain this measure of justice from the government.

Six of the workers from the Bethlehem plant, came, therefore, to Washington last week. They were led by Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, State Chairman for Delaware of the National Woman's Party, who has been working for several weeks in the Bethlehem factory. Ever since their arrival in Washington they have been trying to see the President, but so far, he has been too busy to grant them an interview. The only message which has come from him is a letter signed by Secretary Tumulty, which says:

"THE President has asked me to thank you for your letter of May 22, and to say to you that he appreciates the motives which brought you and your associates to Washington on this errand. He also asks me to say that nothing you or your associates could say could possibly increase his very deep interest in this matter and that he has been doing everything that he could with honor and propriety do in behalf of the amendment."

In reply to this letter of Mr. Tumulty, Mrs. Aniba took back the following letter from herself and her companions:

"MY Dear Mr. President:

We wish to thank you for the letter we received from Mr. Tumulty last evening.

"We know, Mr. President that you are working for suffrage. Our reason for wanting to see you and talk with you is that as women war workers we feel that we have something to say about suffrage that has not been said before, and that we wish to have reach the Senate through you.

"We are only a few of the thousands of American women who are forming a growing part of the "army at home."

Miss Ada Walling, Munition Worker

We are told that our work is as important as that of the soldiers who fight with the arms we make for them, yet all the time we see that we are not treated like the men who work with us. Women war workers are talking about these things and we believe that at the bottom of the whole trouble is the fact that though our work is just "as important" we are not. We are not thought worthy of citizenship.

The work we are doing is hard and dangerous to life and health. The work I do is making detonators, handling TNT, the highest of all explosives. We want to be recognized by our country as much as her citizens as soldiers are.

Mr. President, the Senate does not know how earnestly women war workers are watching the suffrage amendment. We wish to be made a part of the democracy we are helping to fight for.

WHETHER this request will be any more successful than their previous one remains to be seen, but so convinced are these women of the importance of the vote to them in their war work that most of them have decided to wait still longer in the hope that President

Wilson will finally be willing to see them, and the two or three whose small children make their presence at home necessary, are sending substitutes in their place.

Some of the reasons why the women are eager to receive the same recognition given men by the government are explained by one of the workers in this way:

"The women workers in munition plants are discriminated against in many ways," she said. "I worked for some time as a forelady and then they took me off and put a man in my place. When I was doing the work they asked me to do things ordinarily done by four men. We are often laid off for short periods of time because of lack of material, but the men are seldom laid off, even though there is hardly any work to be done.

"The parts of the process which we women do are some of the most difficult and most dangerous. I have to fill detonators with TNT—the highest explosive known, and my nails are all eaten down to the quick because of the way I have to put them into the corner of the detonator.

"We feel sure that when we are recognized as citizens we will be able to work on equal terms with the men."

Munition Workers Call on Delaware Senators at the Capitol

THE names of the women who have come to Washington are: Mrs. Catherine Boyle, Miss Ada Walling and Miss Mary Gonzon, all of Newcastle, Delaware; Mrs. Lula Patterson, of Delaware City; Mrs. Marie McKenzie, of Wilmington; Mrs. Isabelle C. Aniba, Miss Lillian Gerald, Mrs. Mary Campbell, Miss Mildred Peck and Miss Ida Lenox.

They are now asking the President to appoint a time within the next few weeks when he *will* have time to hear briefly the reasons why the women of the munition plants are asking for the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Every day this little group of women—many of them girls in years—go to the White House to ask if the President has yet found time to hear the story of the women who are daily risking their lives to fight for the democracy the President says our armies have gone abroad to fight for.

Every day these women wait hours for a message from the President in the outermost waiting-room at the White House. Cabinet members pass them on their conferences with the President. High military officials, the President's expert advisers, pass the little group of girls wearing the denim sleeve bands of the munition workers, who sit expectantly watching every comer from the inner offices.

They are still waiting for a word from the President.

The Woman on the Farm and Suffrage

THE farmer, whose wife and daughters work in the kitchen and dairy while he works in the field, does not debate very long the question of "equal rights for women." He usually takes for granted the fact that farm women as well as farm men should be represented in the councils of the government.

Just now farmers are especially interested in suffrage. More and more women are helping to run our farms in order to increase our production. The farmer must depend in part upon women to take the place of the men who are fighting in the trenches. He feels, therefore, that farm interests can be adequately represented only when women are given the vote. Suffrage as a war measure distinctly appeals to the farmer.

The delay in the Senate over the Federal amendment will, therefore, seem inexpliciable to him. This amendment, which simply says that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged * * * on account of sex," has been introduced into the Senate thirty times since 1887. During these thirty years it has gradually called forth the endorsement of nearly all the important organizations in the country, including the National Grange. It now has the support of the people in the eighteen states in which some measure of suffrage has been granted to women. It bears the sanction of those foreign countries, of which Russia is the largest, where women now vote. Most important of all, it passed the House of Representatives last January by a two-thirds vote.

Even since January more suffrage arguments have come forward. Both political parties have endorsed the action of their representatives in the House who voted for the amendment. Texas, formerly one of the opposing Southern states, has granted its women primary suffrage and requested its Senators, through a majority of the Texas legislature, to vote "yea" on the question. England has granted suffrage to 6,000,000 women.

In spite of these facts, Senator Jones announced in the Senate on May 10 that the amendment would not be voted on then because there were not enough votes in its favor to pass it. The Senator felt, as all friends of the Administration feel, that a defeat would be a blot on its record not easily effaced.

One thing will end the wasteful delay in the Senate on this measure: vigorous action from the country at large. Every farm man and woman should get behind and boost the senators who favor the amendment, and get in front of and pull the senators who oppose. Suffrage is a measure of the Grange and of most other farm organizations. It is a measure that has the farmer's support. If that support is made evident the bill will pass. No member of our government today can afford to ignore the request of organized farmers.

—Farmer's Open Forum, May, 1918.

Comments of the Press

Suffrage and Mother's Day

IT is probable that the Senate will vote next Friday on the federal amendment to extend suffrage to women. There still is some doubt concerning the fate of the measure. The suffragists are hopeful, but it appears that they lack one vote to insure victory for their cause. Let us suppose that the necessary vote is lacking when the roll is called and that it shall become necessary on that account to make it known to the other civilized nations that the United States continues to deny citizenship to its women. Is it possible to believe that the senator upon whom responsibility for such a termination of the contest shall rest can expect to look back in the future and be satisfied with his record?

Does any senator who is opposing woman suffrage now believe it can be postponed indefinitely? . . . .

But would it not be a glorious thing if the United States Senate were to vote on Friday in favor of the proposed amendment? Next Sunday is Mothers' Day. Could we pay our mothers a higher or a more tender tribute on that day than we should pay them if we could point to the action of the Senate as indicating that at last we had decided to regard them as our equals mentally, and morally?—*Dayton Daily News, May 8, 1918.*

The Duty of the Senate

THE suffrage amendment will come to a vote in the Senate late this week or the first of next unless the Senate should unearth and trot forth another inane excuse for delay. The *Herald* hopes that the Senate will vote on the amendment immediately and that it will vote favorably. Our senators cannot conscientiously do otherwise; not if they harken to the voice of the sovereign people of this nation. The Susan B. Anthony amendment is fair, honest, just and right. It should have been enacted long ago. It is most ludicrous to prate of "fighting for democracy abroad" when we deny this same democracy to fully half our population. America must practice what it preaches. The House of Representatives has done its part to correct this defect in our government. It is up to the Senate to complete the good work.—*Dayton Evening Herald, Wednesday, May 8.*

When Patience Ceases

IT would be a great mistake to believe that because the National Woman's Party is just now showing a remarkable patience and forbearance with regard to the delay in the Senate, that this indicates either a loss of interest in the amendment, or any let-up in the determination of the Party to see it through Congress during the present session. The patience of the *National Woman's Party* will soon be exhausted. Patience is not one of the outstanding characteristics of the more militant suffragists. Suffragists were patient for seventy long years; but just as the United States was infinitely patient with Germany for the many long months before we entered the war, and yet is now determined to push the war to victory, so the suffragists when their patience was exhausted and the time came for action, have now no further use for the policy of watchful waiting. Leaders merely state that they are willing to give the Senate full time for deliberation and action. They are anxious that the amendment should go through without their being forced again to adopt militant tactics. The government has learned that the activities of the party cannot be suppressed by force. It has also learned that persecution only fills the ranks and the coffers of the party. The President and the National Committees have declared in favor of the amendment. Does the government mean the women to fight again in order to overcome the obstruction of the Senate.—*Greenwich (Conn.) Graphic, April 19, 1918.*

Might as Well Do Your Duty Gracefully, Mr. Senator.

Lou Rogers in the New York Call

Suffrage Still Waits

THE suffrage amendment apparently has been shoved out of the main channel of legislation in the Senate and now is in an eddy, whence it may not emerge until the close of the session, unless its friends become active.

The House has acted favorably on this amendment. There is a very vigorous sentiment in favor of it among the senators. The White House has expressed its approval of the proposition. Yet, for some reason, this particular item of legislation has been sidetracked in the upper chamber.

Unless some action is taken on the bill before this Congress adjourns, the next one will be compelled to go over the same dreary grind again. The House will have to approve the measure anew and again it will go before the Senate for consideration. . . . .

The line-up in the Senate with respect to this measure is problematical.

In any event, there is no visible reason why action on this legislation should be delayed longer in the Senate.—*Seattle Times, May 2, 1918.*

Pass the Amendment

TO defeat the amendment now would be to exhibit our elder legislative body, which is to say our most conspicuous representatives of public opinion, with their faces hopelessly set toward the past, blind to the forces underlying the great war in which we live and utterly heedless of its consequences.

We lately saw our neighbors from Australia upon our streets. They live in a country which has had full and favorable experience with equal suffrage. Their mother country, England, has now followed their lead. Canada is falling into line. It is inconceivable that America, pioneer of free thought and liberal politics, should trail behind the rest of the English-speaking world in this hour of democracy's gravest travail.—*New York Tribune, May 9, 1918.*

The Militant Suffragists

THE militant wing of the suffragists has performed a big service. But for its enterprise and daring suffrage would not have had nearly so wide a publicity during the past few years or made nearly so urgent an appeal.—*J. D. Barry, in New York Telegram, May 17, 1918.*

Get in Step with Progress

IT is time for the United States Senate to pass the woman suffrage resolution. That is one of the things that should be got out of the way of the proper doing of the country's one big job —winning the war. The case is made for woman suffrage the world over. It is as unarguable now as the multiplication table. Only invincible toryism and petrified prejudice are against it. The Senate should get in step with the progress of the world.—*William Marion Reedy, Reedy's (St. Louis) Mirror.*

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List of Contributions from May 13 Through May 25, 1918

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Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	56,995.79
Total collected by Branch Headquarters through May 25, 1918	$ 57,837.54
Grand Total	$387,554.56
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	3,221.50
Grand Net Total	$384,333.06

The contribution of two hundred and fifty dollars from Mr. Jesse H. Jones, listed in the Treasurer's Report of May 4 through May 13, was through the Houston, Texas, Branch.

Complete the Work

THE Susan B. Anthony amendment is fair, honest, just and right. It should have been enacted long ago. It is most ludicrous to prate of "fighting for democracy abroad" when we deny this same democracy to fully half our population. America must practice what it preaches. The House of Representatives has done its part to correct this defect in our government. It is up to the Senate to complete the good work.—*Dayton Herald, May 8, 1918.*

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A Prussian Senate

AGAIN the Prussian lower house has refused to approve the equal suffrage provision of the franchise reform bill. But the Prussians have nothing on the United States Senate. —*Richmond (Va.) Journal, May 16, 1918.*

Place Aux Dames

WE commend to the attention of the United States Senate the action of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in granting full lay membership to its women. It is a belated bit of justice, conceded after forty years of petition, the more to be deprecated when it is considered how loyal, how self-sacrificing have been the labors of the women of Methodism in behalf of the church. But the fact remains that the men have at last come under conviction—finally granting that right which the women had long ago earned by their devotion to the cause.—*Richmond (Va.) Evening Journal, May 14, 1918.*

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